Quiz 7 - Chapter 5 Campaigns and Elections

1. In modern elections, candidates increasingly rely on which of the following to communicate information to voters?

a. ​Social media such as Facebook and Twitter

b. ​Newspaper advertisements

c. Interviews on network television and radio stations

d. ​Direct mail

2. Most voters in Texas learn about candidates for office through

a. Twitter.

b. television ads.

c. newspaper ads.

d. debates.

3. Organizations created to collect and distribute contributions to political campaigns are referred to as

a. federal reserve banks.

b. political interest groups.

c. lobbies.

d. political action committees.

4. Which of the following statements regarding the Campaign Reform Act of 2002 is false?

a. It prohibits soft money to political parties.

b. It has increased individual hard money contribution limits.

c. It restricted the ability of corporations to run certain “electioneering” ads.

d. none of its provisions have been overturned by the Supreme Court.

5. In which case did the Supreme Court overturn a ban on unlimited independent expenditures made by corporations, unions, and nonprofit organizations in federal elections?

a. Buckley v. Valeo (1976)

b. McConnell v. FEC (2003)

c. Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010)

d. Bush v. Gore (2000)

6. Independent, expenditure-only committees that may raise unlimited sums of money to support or oppose political candidates are known as

a. ​​SuperPACs.

b. ​SixPACs.

c. ​political parties.

d. ​interest groups.

7. Which of the following is not true of Texas campaign finance regulations for state offices?

a. Restrictions on donation amounts apply only to some judicial candidates.

b. There are no disclosure requirements by candidates.

c. Lawmakers may not lobby for clients before state agencies.

d. Treasurers of campaign committees are required to file periodically with the Texas Ethics Commission.

8. Texas’s Latino and African American populations combined comprise

a. less than half of the white population.

b. more than twice the white population.

c. more than half of the state’s total population.

d. about the same as the Anglo population.

9. Which of the following is the most likely reason that La Raza Unida did not continue to be politically effective?

a. Third parties are not legally allowed to participate in Texas politics.

b. The Texas Democratic Party has adopted issues appealing to Hispanic voters.

c. The Republican Party has pushed all other parties out of existence.

d. The Hispanic population in Texas has declined since the 1970s.

10. What percentage of Texas’s African American citizens say that they are Democrats?

a. 20 percent

b. 45 percent

c. 80 percent

d. 95 percent

11. ​The increased presence of women in policymaking positions has resulted in such changes as

a. ​increased punishments for family violence and sexual abuse of children.

b. ​fewer restrictions on the rights of gun owners.

c. ​increased use of the death penalty.

d. decreases in funding to education and social services.

12. The principal political activity of most Texans consists of

a. voting in elections.

b. calling their elected officials.

c. writing letters to elected officials.

d. going on Talk Radio to complain.

13. The ability of almost all citizens 18 years of age and older to vote is referred to as

a. due process of law.

b. popular sovereignty.

c. selective franchise.

d. universal suffrage.

14. Protection of the right to vote for African Americans was the intention behind which amendments to the U. S. Constitution?

a. Fourteenth and Fifteenth

b. Thirteenth and Fifteenth

c. Nineteenth and Fourteenth

d. Eighteenth and Nineteenth

15. In the U.S. Supreme Court case of Guinn v. United States (1915), the court ruled that

a. poll taxes were illegal.

b. literacy tests were constitutional.

c. the grandfather clause was illegal.

d. the Fifteenth Amendment was unconstitutional.

16. Which of the following was not a device used in Texas to prevent many lower-income persons and blacks from voting after the Civil War?

a. Grandfather clause

b. Terrorist tactics by the Ku Klux Klan and other lawless groups

c. Poll tax

d. White primary

17. Why was the white primary so effective at preventing minorities from exercising their right to vote?

a. People who do not vote in the primary are not allowed to vote in the general election.

b. White Democrats nominated white candidates who virtually always won the general elections in the south.

c. It made primary elections too expensive for minorities to afford.

d. White primaries were really organizing meetings for the Ku Klux Klan.

18. Manipulating legislative district lines to favor a political party or group is referred to as

a. grandfathering.

b. gerrymandering.

c. cracking and packing.

d. carpetbagging.

19. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court disallow racial gerrymandering?

a. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

b. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

c. U.S. v. Jones (2012)

d. Shaw v. Reno (1993)

20. As a result of the Shelby v. Holder case, the state of Texas

a. may once again institute a poll tax or voter registration fee.

b. is no longer required to obtain preclearance from the U.S. Department of Justice for its electoral district maps.

c. must create multi-member, at-large election districts for seats in the state legislature.

d. must now require that voters register more than once every five years.